

with M. Kerensky as a chief who had all the qualifications for success.

After an interval the debate was resumed and Vice-Premier Nekrasoff announced the demands that had been made by General Korniloff for assurance from Petrograd that he would have no power, without which he would not take over the chief command of the Russian armies.

A counter revolution exists, added M. Nekrasoff, and is growing day by day. Therefore the restoration of a strong government, he declared, must be immediate.

The only matter in which there is not unanimity in the councils of the leaders is the status of the Council of Soldiers and Workmen gave warning that in his opinion the proposed exclusion of the Councils from influence over the government would prove the consummation of the existing anarchy. "The Councils," according to this view, "are the only creative force so far produced by the revolution."

## Russians Denounce Passive Resistors

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4 (Delayed).—At a plenary sitting of the Central Executive Commission of the All-Russian Congress of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Councils, the resolution offered by the Social Revolutionists and Mensheviks was passed by an overwhelming majority: "The country and the revolution are in supreme danger from the threatening military collapse, the anarchy, the attempts at a coup d'état and counter-revolutionary intrigues. These dangers are worse from the steadily increasing economic disturbances and the food and financial crises, which have reached a desperate point.

"Under such conditions the country's only salvation seems to be the creation of a strong revolutionary force, equipped with full authority to accomplish those democratic and social reforms proclaimed in the government's declaration as the country's salvation, because they will prevent economic disaster and cut the ground from under anarchy and counter-revolution. A passive resistance in some circles is manifestly against all the Provisional Government's revolutionary measures.

"To hinder the government's efforts is to delay the accomplishing of urgent political and financial reforms and postpone the summoning of a constitutional assembly. This is nothing but an effort on the part of the passivists to use the country's difficult situation to their own advantage and seize power for themselves. Such resistance only offers direct aid to the counter-revolution's darkest elements and steers toward the country's utter collapse.

"A coalition government can only be formed by an organized bourgeoisie recognition of the revolution's achievements and the bourgeoisie's agreement to end anarchy and counter-revolution and to sustain the Provisional Government's entire programme of peace and social reforms.

"Therefore it is necessary to reorganize the administration machinery

and to place in charge persons true to the revolution."

This pronouncement was followed by Tacheidze's speech. He said: "Revolutionary Russia's government," he said, "must become the victim of either internal enemies, which means counter-revolutions, or of external enemies."

Extraordinary Measures Needed  
"This extraordinary situation demands extraordinary measures to prevent a new anarchy and a new coup d'état and the army's decay. Cancellation of these disastrous conditions would threaten the country with undreamed of misery."

"All members of the council, provincial officials and army delegates agree absolutely that it is necessary to smash the counter-revolution, because it is trying to twist, to its own interests, those measures necessary to take against anarchy."

These almost despairing utterances give special significance to the declaration by the foreign affairs committee of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council in Petrograd concerning the Socialist peace conference in Stockholm. This declaration says:

"The impression is growing that, guided by world imperialists, hands of sabotage are working secretly to destroy the work of drawing together the toiling masses of all countries in the half of peace. We denounce the attempt to twist the revolutionary democracy of Russia, which writes upon its banner 'the battle for universal peace,' cannot agree with such sabotage."

"Under no pretext, however plausible, must the Stockholm conference be delayed in this struggle if the peace for which all nations are longing is to be brought to victorious fruition. If this conference should be prevented, the whole world shall know the names of those responsible for its failure."

"They shall answer publicly before the toiling masses of the whole world for the inevitable disastrous consequences. At the beginning of the fourth year of the war the watchword for peace must ring more clear than ever before. It is high time to bring the glad news of peace to the masses. It is high time, we think, to end this reign of bloody insanity, which is banishing from the world centuries of human culture and is devastating all civilized countries. With those who do not understand the need of ending this slaughter and suffering of innocent victims, the Russian revolution cannot walk in the same path."

## Jewish Centre Cornerstone Laid; Work Is Outlined

The cornerstone of the Jewish Centre, at 131 West Eighty-sixth Street, of which William Fischman is president, was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of 100 members and guests of the organization, Mr. Fischman officiating. Addresses were made by Professor M. M. Kaplan, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and the Rev. H. P. Mendel.

Professor Kaplan outlined the purpose of the organization, which is to encourage Jewish culture, thought, customs and social life. He emphasized that the centre would not be "a rich man's club," but would get in touch with Jews of all classes.

## King Prays in Abbey As 4th War Year Starts

LONDON, Aug. 5.—To mark the beginning of the fourth year of the war an impressive intercessional service was held this morning in Westminster Abbey. King George attended it as an ordinary private worshipper. The King wore a naval uniform. He was accompanied by numerous members of his household, including Prince John, his youngest son; Princess Mary, his daughter; and Princess Victoria, his sister. Nearby sat Premier Lloyd George, Sir John Jellicoe, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and numerous other prominent men, while a special block of seats in the centre was occupied by a large party of wounded soldiers.

The sermon was by the Archbishop of Canterbury, from the text: "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

## May Delete the Kaiser

Public School Spellers in Chicago To Be Shorn of P. 62

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The school children of Chicago may be mobilized to take the Kaiser from the public school speller. In spite of numerous attacks on him, the Kaiser has maintained possession of page 62 in that book.

Next Tuesday the school board will ask the School Superintendent to designate the first day of school as the day when the page eulogizing the Kaiser shall be torn from the books.

The page was prepared by a former teacher of Germany, who married a German wife and who was educated in Germany. Groups of citizens of foreign birth tried to have the page removed when the Lusitania was sunk, and later when the United States declared war on Germany. No other individual, foreign or American, is mentioned in the speller.

## Berlin Merchants Confer

Sentiment in Central America Less Unfavorable, They Hear

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—At a conference with leading Hamburg and Bremen merchants called at Berlin by Dr. Curt Lehmann, formerly German Minister to Guatemala and other Central American republics, Dr. Lehmann stated that the feeling in Central America was on the whole less unfavorable to Germany than was generally supposed.

During the first year of the war the feeling was distinctly unfavorable, Dr. Lehmann conceded, as it was considered Germany was bound to be beaten, but since then the people of the Central American republics had become less sure of this. After America declared war on Germany, it was considered Germany was bound to be beaten, but since then the people of the Central American republics had become less sure of this.

Dr. Lehmann, who left Guatemala early in June, said he had never heard of an instance of ill treatment of Germans in Central America.

## Berlin Wires Clogged

Main Office Handles More Telegrams Than Before War

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The main telegraph office in Berlin is now handling 20,000 more messages daily than in the days prior to the war.

The congestion is causing annoying delays to press and commercial messages, especially as a large proportion of the wires is reserved for military purposes and the tube and messenger services are heavily overtaxed.

## Oppose Soldiers' Union

Boston Federation Declares Move Is Unpatriotic

BOSTON, August 5.—A proposal to have organized labor act to obtain more pay for soldiers was voted down by the Central Labor Union to-night. President Edward F. McGrady, Secretary Henry Abrahams and other delegates characterized the plan as an insult, and said that the men of this country were not going to fight for wages, but for the freedom of the world.

## Michigan Strike Ended

BESSEMER, Mich., Aug. 5.—Striking miners of the Gogebic iron range today voted to call off the strike which has been in progress for the last week. The miners will return to work tomorrow at the same pay and hours that prevailed when they quit work.

## Official Statements

### West BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 5 (DAY).—The enemy's artillery developed great activity during the night in the neighborhood of Hollebeke and the Ypres-Comines canal, north of the village. The French troops made further progress northwest of Bixchoote.

A German raiding party was repulsed last night south of Arleux-en-Gohelle. Our troops carried out a successful raid east of Ypres. Early this morning a hostile attack upon a post held by Portuguese troops was driven off, with loss to the enemy.

NIGHT.—After shelling heavily our positions south and north of the Ypres-Comines canal the enemy launched an attack early this morning on both sides of the canal, and succeeded momentarily in getting a footing in Hollebeke. His troops were ejected immediately by our counter attack. We captured several prisoners. Elsewhere the enemy's attacks failed.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed by our fire last night south of Quenest (southeast of Arras).

### FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 5 (DAY).—In Belgium the artillery activity was intermittent. To the north of the Aisne the night was marked by German attempts at various points of the front. Two attacks with small effectives on the Casemates plateau were easily repulsed.

Further to the east the enemy at about a half hour after midnight launched a serious attack south of Juvin-court. After lively fighting the attacking forces were ejected from an element of a trench which they had penetrated. Our line was completely restored.

The artillery duel became somewhat violent on both banks of the Meuse, notably in the region of Dead Man Hill and the Gauriere wood.

### GERMAN

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (DAY).—The artillery duel in Flanders was local only at various points. No attacks took place. Army Group of the German Crown Prince. The weather during the night was bad and the fighting activity slight. Near Juvin-court shock troops, comprising lower Silesian and Posen regiments, forced their way into French positions and took nearly 100 prisoners.

### Italian Front

#### ITALIAN

ROME, Aug. 5.—Along the whole front doctory activity and minor patrol encounters are reported. During the night of August 4 enemy aircraft carried out bombing raids on various inhabited centres on the plain between the Isarno and Tagliamento. There were no casualties and only slight damage done. An enemy airplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns and fell into the River.

## Germans Win, Then Lose, Hollebeke to Australian Troops

### Attack on Banks of Canal Below Ypres, but Meet Repulse

### Canadians Nearer Lens

#### French Break Strong Thrust of Crown Prince North of Rheims

#### DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS

Berlin reports violent artillery fighting around Brody, in northeastern Galicia, and along Russian frontier, where retreat has halted. South of the Dniester and in Bukovina Russian withdrawal continues nearly to Moldavian border. East of Czernowitz Russians turn on foe and capture 500 prisoners and three machine guns. Austrian attack in Volhynia repelled.

German counter attack on Hollebeke, southeast of Ypres, surges into streets of town, but is thrown back by Australian troops. Canadians advance toward Lens on thousand-yard front. French gain north of Bixchoote.

Assault by forces of Crown Prince on Juvin-court, northwest of Rheims, is repulsed by French, who also break up two advances on Casemates Plateau.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The only fighting of importance on the Flanders battlefield today developed around Hollebeke, southeast of Ypres, where the Germans after a heavy artillery fire which lasted throughout the night attacked on both sides of the Ypres-Comines Canal. Except at the town itself they failed to penetrate the British barrage, but they forced their way into the streets of Hollebeke, only to be driven out immediately by the Australian troops who hold this sector. Haig's positions were completely re-established.

That part of the Flanders front held by the French was quiet last night and today, and subjected only to an intermittent bombardment. But yesterday afternoon Patin's fighters enlarged on their previous gains and seized several farms north of Bixchoote.

On the Arras front the Canadians took another step in their methodical process of squeezing the Germans out of Lens. The pincers were tightened somewhat by an advance on a thousand-yard front to a depth of two hundred yards in the region of Cité du Moulin, a southern suburb of the coal city. The success was won at small cost under a protecting curtain of fire, and the new positions are now firmly consolidated.

Small raids on the forward trench lines have begun once more on the British front in France. English troops were successful at Vermelles, north of Lens, and the Germans failed in two efforts southeast of Arras.

The Crown Prince renewed his assaults on the French line last night, with little success. This time his attack was centered on Juvin-court, north-west of Rheims, and Berlin asserts that nearly a hundred French prisoners were taken. But the Germans do not claim to have made any gain of ground, and Paris declares that although the thrust was delivered in force the enemy was completely ejected, after brisk fighting. Paris also mentions several assaults along the Chemin-des-Dames, particularly two on the Casemates Plateau, all of which were futile, but the German War Office says that the fighting was light, on account of the bad weather.

On both banks of the River Meuse, above Verdun, the bombardment has developed in intensity, but no infantry attacks have been reported.

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Two Weeks of Russian Retreat  
The dotted line is the front on which the Russians stood sixteen days ago. The heavy black line, which swings over the Russian frontier beyond the Zbrucz River, is the front which the Russians hold today.

attacks have been delivered from either side.

## Canadians Slowly Close In on Lens

### CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 5.—Another forward movement to the southwest of Lens has been made, with a minimum loss. For the best part of two weeks in the Cité du Moulin (a suburb of Lens) our patrols and those of the enemy have been living an uneasy life almost side by side, with only a few tumble-down walls between them.

Yesterday afternoon small attacking parties set out from that part of the Cité du Moulin already in our hands and drove in the enemy's patrols along a front of over a thousand yards. The Germans for the most part scuttled back toward Lens, but many were caught under our fire and killed. A new outpost line was established and prepared for a counter attack. No counter attack had been made up to the time of filing this dispatch.

### Close In on Lens

This advance carries the Canadians well within a thousand yards of the

centre of Lens, on the western front of the city. At Avion and Leuvenne, on the south front, outposts are now about a mile from the centre, and in the northwest sector, opposite St. Laurent, our line is a scant fifteen hundred yards from the heart of Lens. The net is fast closing.

On the Flanders front the attack on Hollebeke and vicinity was preceded by a tremendous artillery fire from the enemy batteries. The Germans began to shell Battleground and the canal zone just north of Hollebeke last evening, and continued a concentrated fire throughout the night. The British gunners replied vigorously and at times the duel assumed the intensity of a drum fire. It shook the country for miles about and sent great waves of deafening thunder rolling far back of the British lines under the confining cover of the low hanging, water laden clouds.

### Shell Back Areas

The German artillery was active along most of the front last night, shelling the forward areas newly occupied by the Allied troops. There was also considerable shelling of the back area with gas shells. Wytschaete and the section south of Messines especially being selected for this work of hate.

The British continued to make progress on the left flank and pushed their posts forward to the east side of the Steenbeek River along a front of ap-

proximately a mile, beginning in the neighborhood of Saint Julien and running northwest. The ground in this section has been among the most hotly contested places in the zone of the new offensive.

North of Bixchoote the French, too, made further progress under heavy fire from the enemy guns, which have been pounding the French positions steadily since the first day of the push. The lifting of the clouds brought out large numbers of German airplanes, which were very active last night at low altitudes over the British lines.

Special religious services on the occasion of the beginning of the fourth year of the war were held to-day throughout the British army camps. Wherever possible large bodies of troops and officers gathered to render thanks and reconsecrate themselves to the task they had been undertaking. In one place fifteen thousand soldiers collected for the open air service.

A remarkable story is told concerning the cool bravery of one of our artillery observation officers. The post from which he had been observing the effect of our gunfire was an excellent one for the purpose. The German gunners, knowing it was being put to use as an observation post, determined to destroy the building. They began shooting at it early in the morning, and continued firing on the structure throughout the day, using in all considerably over three hundred rounds, at a cost of many thousands of dollars.

### Still Held His Post

The building rocked and swayed under the impact of bursting shells, but only twice during the day did the observer leave his post. Once he did so to report that the top of his periscope had been carried away by a bursting shell. On the second occasion he told his battery commander over the telephone wire that the Boches had forced him out for a few minutes by throwing part of an adjacent building upon that in which his post was located. In devotion to duty under constant peril enabled gunners to continue their work on a day when aeroplane observation was impossible.

### Turks to Strike at Bagdad

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 5.—The Germans and Turks are preparing to make a great effort to regain Bagdad, according to the "Secolo" of Rome. General von Falkenhayn, who commanded the Austro-German armies in Rumania last year, has arrived at Constantinople to take command of the forces now being assembled.

Four Turkish divisions from Dobruja and Turkish troops from Bagdad are being concentrated at the Turkish capital. Austria is supplying the heavy artillery and Germany is furnishing the officers.

The offensive, the paper says, will take place in the middle of September.

## Three Lafayette Fliers Cited for Bravery

### Lufbery, Haviland and Johnson, Americans, Mentioned in Orders

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The "Journal Officiel" to-day publishes army orders in which citations of three members of the Lafayette Escadrille.

Adjutant Raoul L. Lufbery, who is cited as "adroit and intrepid, and a true model for all his comrades," is credited with having forced an enemy in action to land on April 8, and with having downed his eighth machine on the same day and his ninth on April 24. Sergeant Willis H. Haviland, "a good

pilot, courageous and adroit," is cited as having brought down an enemy on April 28 within the German first lines. Sergeant Charles C. Johnson, "a good pilot, who performed excellent service at Verdun and the Somme," is credited with an enemy brought down on April 28.

A news dispatch from Paris on June 22 credited Adjutant Lufbery with winning his tenth victory over a German machine. On July 20 he was also reported as engaged with a hostile airplane, which fell and disappeared amid thick clouds.

## U. S. Engineers See London

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A large party of American engineers from the Bagdad camp were given twenty-four hours leave to visit London and see the sights of the city to-day. The engineers were given a hearty welcome wherever they appeared.

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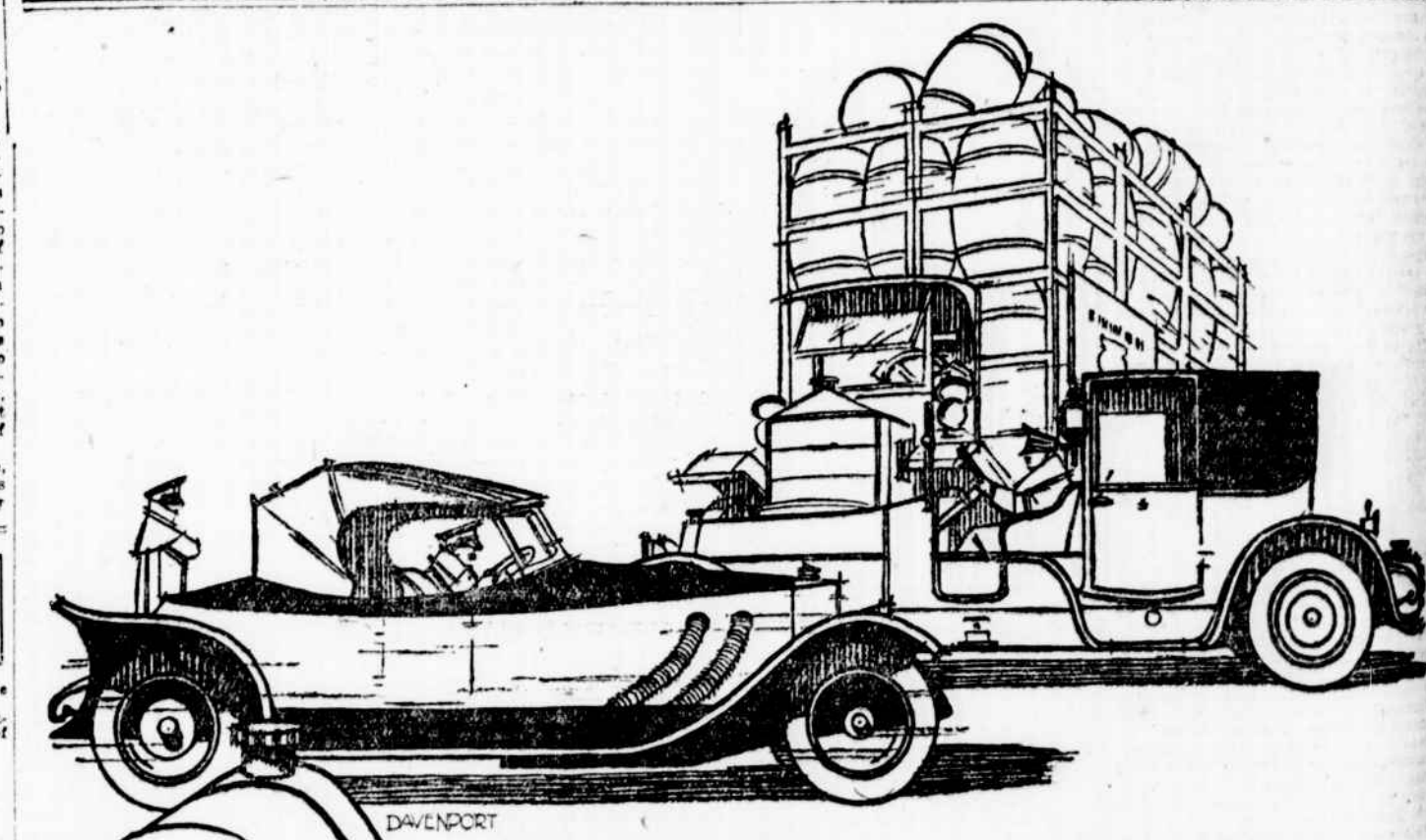
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